

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre-1 liffed Scatty Sperieus festitute-famili Apperion Description of the Fourth High Open House The Temple. But's The Area House The Fourth House H Santer & Bint's Concert Hall-Concert Madian quare Theories Hart Chies Mations.
Metropolition Concept Hall, Bradway, Thur, and did it.
Nible's Correst Winsteel, Bradway, 70 ac, and did it.
San Francisco Ministeels, Bradway and 200 it. Standard Theater date is

Steinway Hall Concert. Nichawa Stati Const.
Theatre Comique Alchiza food Pichic.
Fony Paster's Theatre - Vellity.
Latin figure - Theatre - Junio Rehai.
Wallack's Theatre - The New Haydain.
Windsor Theatre - The New Haydain.

## Who Made a Change Certain?

The Republican journals are saying a great deal about the objections to a change of administration and the dangers of a change. Now, who was it that made a change of administration an absolute certainty?

It was the Republicans themselves. They had a man in the office of President from whose administration they say that the present prosperity of the country has Instead of renominating him, they threw him completely overboard. Not a word was said, not a lisp breathed, in favor of Mr. HAYES's renomination. On the contrary, an entire change from the policy of Mr. HAYES'S administration in most important respects was laid down as the programme of the party.

There will be a change just as certainly and just as decidedly in the event of Gen. GAR-FIELD's election as there will be if Gen. HAN-COCK is elected.

## Signs of Promise.

There is no knowing what may be the result of the thorough shaking up of the Democracy in which we have taken a slight

hand for a few days past. The greatest pains had been taken to create the impression that the Democratic party was tainted with secession, and that change of the tariff injurious to workingmen would be made in the event of Gen. HANCOCK's election.

We have done what we could to disabuse the minds of our readers of these two fallacies. Gen. HANCOCK is as thorough a Union man as lives. If elected, he would surround himself with a thoroughly loyal Cabinet. We this point to preserve any chance of Gen. HANCOCK's election. We think the truth is now pretty well understood.

In regard to the tario, the necessities of the country render any material change in it impossible. The discussion on the subject is wholly theoretical, and not a Democrat can be found who considers the establishment of free trade a practicable thing with the country in debt as it is at present.

In making these points clear, we are aware that we have created no little excitement and fright ened some timid people. But the party had become listless and discouraged, and nothing but a thunderbolt would clear the murky atmosphere by which it was surrounded.

Already, as the clouds lift, the brilliant rainbow of hope begins to appear. The party in this State is in a healthier and heartier condition than it has been in before. There is great reason to feel encouraged. It is certain that if every Democrat works zealously until election day, and then votes himself and sees that his Democratic neighbors vote, New York may be carried for

### Shall the Next Senate and House be Democratic or Republican?

In the present Senate the Democrats have a majority of ten, and in the present House their majority over the Republicans is twenty. Since the elections in Ohio and Indiana the Republican leaders are loudly boasting that they will have a majority in both branches of the next Congress. What are the prospects of either party in this im-

At the elections six years ago, in the middle of Grant's odious second term, there was such an upheaval of the political elements as has been rarely witnessed in this country. At that time the Republicans had a majority of thirty-four in the Senate. The revolt in that year against Grantism gave seats in the Senate to six Democrats. under ordinary circumstances, would have been secured by Republicans. We refer to Eaton of Connecticut, Kernan of New York, RANDOLPH of New Jersey, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Thurman of Ohio, and McDonald of Indiana. The terms of these six Democrats expire with this Congress. The Republicans claim that Senators of their political faith will fill these seats in the coming Congress.

Can they make this boast good? If they can, and if they meet with no ill luck elsewhere, this loss of six Democratic Senators will change the political complexion of the upper branch of the new Congress. The seats of THURMAN and McDonald have already been secured by the Republicans. The fate of those occupied by Wallace, RANDOLPH, KERNAN, and EATON is to be determined by the approaching elections. Large portions of the State Senates of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut hold over, and will participate in the choice of the new Senators in Congress, and the Republicans do not forget that in each case their party has a majority of the State Senators who hold over.

Democrats should look these facts boldly in the face. They will then see that it is only by the most vigorous efforts that they can hope to carry enough of the lower branch of these four Legislatures to save the sents of Wallack, Randolph, Kernan,

and Eaton. The revolution of 1874 enabled the Democrats to elect a majority of the House of Representatives for the first time ir. eighteen years. It was a wonderful change. Their majority was sixty-one, while in the previous House the Republicans had a majority of one hundred and eight. Since March 4, 1875, the House has been under Democratic control. The Republicans now assert that

they will surely take it into their own hands. Can they do this? They have made gains | The trouble with most of the papers pre in Onio and Indiana. But these ought to sented to the Congress was that they inbe more than balanced by Democratic gains in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, failed to present clearly cut ideas. They and Connecticut. In 1874 the Democrats of often dealt rather in vague and indefinable those four States elected forty-one mem- impressions than in perfected thoughts; and bers. In 1976 they elected thirty-three, the failing off being chiefly in Pennsylvania. In the present House they have only twenty- | driving at. To use the language of paint two, the loss being mainly in New York. Unless they covet unprecedented disaster, they must do as well this fall as in 1876.

These facts are worthy of the serious conquestion whether both branches of the next | things. She spoke, for instance, of the toi-

Congress shall continue under Democratic control or fall into the hands of the Republicans.

Judge Tourgee in North Carolina. Judge Albion W. Tourger has achieved some notorlety in the present canvass as a stump speaker for Garrield. He is also

the author of two political novels, now in vogue. "A Fool's Errand," the better known of his books, is said to be a clever production. In the form of fletion Judge Tourger professes to give the record of his own experience as a carpet-bagger to a Southern State. He calls himself a fool, and his errand a fool's errand, because he wasted several years in a hopeless mission; because he persisted to the degree of folly in the belief that the people of North Carolina would at last overcome sectional prejudices, view him simply on his merits as a man, and appreciate at their full worth his endeavors to raise them to a higher plane of civilization.

A good many Northern carpet-baggers besides Judge Tourger went into local polities in the reconstructed States at the end of the civil war. They were not all fools. Some of them were exceedingly sharp rascals, whose errand at the South was to turn to the best advantage for themselves the opportunities for illicit money making which the exceptional situation offered. The achievements of some of these carpet-baggers have become historic. The names of many of them are familiar to everbody who has read THE SUN for the past ten years. Some of them have been exposed, disgraced, punished; but even where they have come to grief, they do not consider themselves fools, nor do the communities which they plundered look at them in just that light.

Judge Tourger, however, in his book on the condition of Southern society, classes himself as a fool. Does he do himself injustice?

We have at hand a volume on the condition of society in North Carolina in the carpet-bag days that throws some light on this question. Although it deals more or less with Judge Tourione's experience, it was not written by him, and it is not fiction. It has probably had fewer readers in the North than either of the elever novels which Judge Toursee has put upon the book stands. "Document Number Eleven" is the unattractive title of the report of a commission appointed in 1871, under an act of the North Carolina Legislature, to inquire into charges of corruption and fraud brought against various officials of the State.

Among the subjects which the Fraud Commission investigated was the issue, in 1868, of \$4,000,000 in State bonds to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. It was charged that the manaknew the country required to be assured on | gers of this railroad procured the passage of certain bills by the expenditure of a corruption fund of \$241,713.31 among officials of the State. George W. Swepson, the President of the road, testified under oath:

"I was told by Littlerield and Dewerse, who were a kind of lobby lawyers, I trrtarrent being the principal. that I would get no bills through the Legislature unless I entered into the same arrangement which they said other railroad presidents had made, to pay a certain per ent (ten per cent in kind) of the amount of the approriations. I had no conversation or agreement with the ther railroad presidents myself, but it was generally understood that each of them had employed Littlering as a lobby lawyer. I then agreed to their proposition, and atterward paid Littlerikip upward of \$240,000 in money and some bonds for his services in procuring the passage of the bills through the Legislature making appropriaions to the Western Division of said road.

"Q --How did you make these payments to Litriceries, financy and bonds." "A-1 paid more: in various wave. Sometimes upor LITTLEFIELD'S order, sometimes by taking up his notes and notes of other parties at his request, sometimes in

ney to him, some bonds. I have a list of the various sums of money paid out, the time when paid, and the names of the persons to

Swepson then produced his corruption ac ount. The first entry was the following:

Account of G. W. Swepson with M. S. Littlefield. une 17, To A. W. Tousann | \$200 00 | \$32 27 And further down in the list of fifty or

sixty payments is this entry:

1869. To A. W. Tounger and \$3,502 55 \$101 50

We also extract the following from the

testimony of Mr. Swepson: "In regard to the item of \$3,500 charged to have been paid to A. W. Tornger, my recollection is that this was a Irait of A. W. Torrock, drawn on me without authority protest, when Gen Littlerield requested me to pay it and charge it to him on this account. I did so."

G. Rosenthal, Swepson's bookkeeper testified as follows:

"These different items were handed to me as book seper from time to time by G. W. Swarson, with instrucn the shape of orders, drafts, or notes of individuals. Cash was paid on these notes or orders.

"As to the first item charged against A. W. Towages of \$200, my impression is that it was a note that was in bank which was overdue, and Swarson took it up. It is probable, however, that it is for money loaned directly by Swepson to Tourgue. I was told to charge it to Lit-tlerield. I was told by Mr. Swepson that he was to pay LITTLEFIELD a certain sum of money for getting these bails assed through the Legislature, and these payments were to be charged against that account. As to the sec-sed item of \$3,82.55 against Touriess, of date July 24. 800, a draft drawn by Tournes on G. W. swarson fo \$3,500 was presented for payment and payme and it went to protest. Some time afterwar ted me to pay it and charge it to this account which I did."

In presenting this evidence the Commissioners express regret that it was not in their power to procure the testimony of MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD, the agent in the bribery. And they add, in regard to the persons paid out of the corruption fund by

LITTLEFIELD's direction: " So far as we were able, we have caused these partiobe summoned before us, and have examined them with reference to these payments. All have responded except James Sixchain and Judge Toronas, who did not appear. Judge Tormoux addressed a note to the Cor n in reference to the sums alleged to have been paid

This note was not evidence, and therefore does not appear in connection with the re-

port of the Commission The investigation by the Fraud Commis sion of 1871 does not seem to have been very thorough. This is to be regretted. Had the Commissioners gone for the bottom facts a little more energetically, and, among other steps, insisted on the presence of Judge A W. TOURGEE on the witness stand, the ques tion as to whether he is a fool or not might have received a satisfactory solution.

# Some Manifestations of Snobbery.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a suggestive paper last week at the Women's Congress in Boston on the work of woman in society, dulged too much in generalizations, and while the words were abundant, it was not always easy to tell what the writers were ers, their work was apt to have more color than form.

This frequent characteristic of feminine writing was exhibited to a large extent in sideration of the Demogracy in the four Mrs. Howe's paper, but she did not confine states particularly mentionest. Upon their | herself to abstractions and impressions, action at the ballot boxes depends the and said some very sensible and concrete

eration young women of society are showing toward bad manners in men when they regard such behavior as imitating the manners of the highest European society. They do not exact the chivalrous treatment which used to be customary here, but rather look upon it as provincial and in bad style, and will smile upon even a boorish bearing if they are taught to regard it as a successful

imitation of a horsey Englishman. No close observer of that portion of our society which assumes to furnish the most elegant model of breeding can fail to recognize the truth of Mrs. Howe's words when she says that the awkward action of men who hold to the feudal disrespect for scholarship, and the boorish manners of men who are at home with horses but not with ladies, are becoming adopted into the programme of American high life, as it is called. "Our young men, who used to stand upon their politeness as a merit," says Mrs Howe, "now assume a rude indifference which does not belong to them. At fashionable reunions they stand together talking club talk, and leaving the girls, as young ladies are now called, to amuse themselves

as they can." There may be some exaggeration in this description, but it has a basis of fact. Women, nowadays, are not keeping men up to the standard of manners which, for their own protection, they ought to exact. They rule society, and it is their fault if the men do not behave properly in it. Moreover, the bad manners of which Mrs. Howe speaks are only a very clumsy and snobbish imitation of English models, so far as they are an imitation. The boorishness of the young men is so unnatural to them that they only appear like gawky fellows when they adopt it, thinking it the correct thing They would take much more naturally to polite, graceful, and considerate ways.

Mrs. Howe told the Women's Congress another very true thing when she said that " the glamour of rank is so great as to have an appreciable influence on the minds of our young ladies." The desire to marry titled foreigners has become almost a mania with scores of young women in certain circles of society. As Mrs. Howe puts it, "to marry an English nobleman is the height of fashionable ambition in America. The man may be stained with scandals, crippled by vice, ruined by dissipation; the American girl sees only his title and the coronet which may make her commonplace name observable. She gives herself and her fortune, and takes a man who has nothing to give her in return."

All this is true beyond dispute. The rage of our fashionable young women for marriages with titled foreigners is one of the most manifest and striking of the social ambitions of these days. It is, of course, utterly silly and fundamentally vulgar; but it exists all the same. The chances of happiness in such marriages are undoubtedly small, but the infatuard girls are willing to take the risk in order to win a title. The mercenary motives of the predatory noblemen are too apparent to be mistaken, but the girls think the prizes are worth the cost, and gladly submit to the humiliation of paying the price. At home they are as high as anybody, but they long to establish themselves in the grades of a recognized aristocracy. even if it be on one of the lower steps.

We have had our awkward days of provincialism, and our glaring days of shoddy, but neither of them were so vulgar and un worthy of a republic as the snobbish days in which the best instincts of womanhood are degraded in the hunt for foreign titles. We cannot blame an American girl for wishing to marry an English nobleman if she is fond of him and he is worthy of her love. though even then different social conditions are likely to bring her unhappiness in her expatriation. But buying noblemen, without regard to their character, and with sole regard to their titles, is a business so odious that we shudder to think that handsome and delicately reared American girls are willing to engage in it. It is, moreover, snobbery of the most contemptible kind, and yet it is a snobbery which is very prevalent n certain fashionable circles here.

# Bargain and Sale.

The third-term conspirators have found it much easier to get possession of the machinery of the Republican party, with the promise of the Federal offices, and a clear track for Grant four years hence, by bargain and sale than by open fight.

The corrupt politician nominated at Chicago has been swift to sell out both his party and his country to save himself from defeat. But will the people ratify the compact? Are they rendy to reinstate GRANT and the Rings; ready for the third term and what may follow? New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut will answer.

There is so much dust and nonsense in the air about the tariff that it is a pleasure to see the light thrown upon it in to-day's Sun by Messrs, Wells and Moone, In clear language, these men tell just what is meant by a tariff for revenue, and show the facts of the case. There is more knowledge and intelligence in their short piece than could be found in the five thousand columns about the subject published in the papers of the GARPIELD party could be bamboozled and defrauded over the

Mr. Evarrs's department lately published a congratulatory statement to the effect that the Porte had, at its urgent demand, caused the murderers of Dr. Passons to be tried, convicted, and sentenced—the leader to death, and his two companions to fifteen years each of penal servitude. It now appears that this was shouting triumph while still in the woods. The murderers suffered a sentence, but its execution has thus far falled to follow. The Turkish Government claims that they are sick-all three, by a curious coincidence. Until they recover their usual state of health, it cannot think of the cruelty of executing sentence upon them. Consul HEEP protests against this extreme delicacy toward criminals who are indisposed. Perhaps the Porte is anxious to have the United States join what is called the European concert. on the principle of the more performers the merrier the concert. The Nipsic may have to

make a naval demonstration, after all. Some time ago, in a publication that goes into many Christian households, and into some that are not Christian, the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS of Boston wrote over his signature that f laymen knew how elergymen sometimes talked confidentially among themselves about certain things, it would be a relief to their minds-or words to that effect. The context showed that the things in question were points of doctrine; such, for instance, we suppose, as the awful reality and eternal duration of the torments of hell. According to the paster of Trinity Church, Boaton, some of his clerical brethren have a professional or official language on these points for pulpit use, and anther language for private use.

The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS is in attendance, we believe, at the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city. That body has consumed many hours, first and last, in discussing questions less important than this: "Is thi thing that the Rev. PRILLIPS BROOKS has said true? Is it true of the Protestant Episcopal elergy as a class, or of any considerable portion of them, that they profess to unqualifiedly be lieve what in fact they believe, if at all, only with

Every Sunday these clergymen, the Rev. PHIL-

LIPS BROOKS included, beseech the Lord that it may please Him to deliver them from His wrath and from everlasting damnation. If it is a facthat some of them do not believe that there is any everlasting damnation for anybody to be delivered from, while others of them have serious doubts on the subject, let the fact be known. In a matter of such importance the laity have a

This brisk autumn weather stimulates like an effervescent wine. There could not be better weather for active political work, and in that every citizen should now be engaged.

right to frank dealing.

A collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, nineteen miles north of Cincinnati, follows not far behind the Pittsburgh disaster, as that followed two or three more of the week previous. Last summer steamboat travel was the prey of accidents; now railroad travel seems to be taking its turn.

The laws are worthless if they cannot reach the case of the hundreds of laborers who have been left unpaid for weeks together at Sandwich, on Cape Cod. They were taken from New York to dig the canal there on promises of wages for work. They have faithfully done their work, but no wages have they yet seen. They cannot be accused of acting rashly in going there, for they were entitled to suppose that a great public work, begun under a State charter, and designed to cost several millions, would at least be able to pay the first month's wages to a few hundred laborers. The contractor says that the company is in fault, not having made the stipulated payments to him. That there has been a shameless sacrifice of the penniless laborers by somebody is evident. Some of them are credited with a desire to take vengeance on their immediate employers, whom they alone know in the matter, for getting them into such a plight. Cooler counsels may prevail, but their indignation is natural.

The close of the great trotting season of 1880 has started the speculation whether nex year the records left by Maud S. and St. Julien are likely to be cut down. The task would seem to be difficult, and yet everybody remembers when 2:40 became a byword as the ideal of swift trotting. Gradually the record dropped until 2:26 was reached, and that seemed the lowest figure attainable. At each subsequent reduction we have heard predictions and arguments that the lowest notch had been reached, as strong as any can be now to the same effect. Nevertheless, if the day should ever come for dropping the figure 2 and recording a mile in 1:59, it will be what most people do not now think possible.

The Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE and the other brethren whom Tal.Mage was understood to describe as morally rotten have one more chance of obtaining vindication and redress in the Presbyterian Church. The Brooklyn Presbytery refused to do anything for them; the Synod of Long Island not only dismisses their mplaint but votes to meet next year in Tal. MAGE's Tabernacle; only the General Assembly now remains. If that body, too, proves deaf to their appeal, Talmage's triumph and their discomfiture will be complete.

The Rev. F. D. MOORE of Covington, in the State of Kentucky, preached a sermon a while ago which has got him into trouble. In it he argued that Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath were two distinct days, and that the commandment in the Decalogue relating to the observance of the latter had no applicability to the former; thus flying in the face of the Shorter Catechism. Naturally the Presbytery hauled Brother MOORE up and disciplined him. He appealed to the Synod, and in his argument bere that body endeavored to show that the notion of Sunday's being the divinery appointed successor of the Sabbath was first formally propounded by one Nicholas Bound in 1595. But the Synod pooh-pooled Brother Moone's reasoning, and unanimously confirmed the action of the Presbytery. Three courses are now open to Brother Moonn; to appeal to the General Assembly, to emigrate from the Presbyterian Church, or to recant his heresy and do homage to the Shorter Catechism.

## FROM A REPUBLICAN WHO FOTES THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On taking up my paper yesterday morning I had to rub my eyes and look at the date thereof to convince myself that I had not by mistable picked up a Tribse of twenty years are. You must have had a vision of good old Horsee reclev the might before you wrote "No Mineing Mat. I am giad to find that you have not forgotten your

You stand before the country as the exponent of thou andsorjust such men as I am original members of the Sepandoran party who have found themselves for the pasteight years steadily voting with the Democrats, by cause of the perversion of Republican principles by the party bearing that name. To-day that party is the repre-sentative of the old Federal party, with a strong leaning to a life term for President. The ratiroad monopolics. the hoge cavitalists, and the insune worship of Gram #1

The Democratic party in principle represents the true ifea of a regulation government embodied in the De-

But the leaders of this party, with few exceptions are self-sh and sorded men, who devote their time and thoughts to personal quarrels and the division of narty spoils who never in power. If the rank and file cannot be imbred with any ingler aim than this, deleat again starrs them in the face, and deleat this time means the dawn of supers in the country. Sound the clarion! Wake the Secretary, November includes upon us. If Garfield is elected Grant is sure to follow. Call upon our countryments wate for Hancock, not because his election will chance the tariff or keep it as it is, not because his election will been twenty years out, but because his election is th only means whereby we may conserve the literty of the people and retain our organizations of government. If men could only be made above to bus, the only important lastic in this converse, and the arrogant, dominating, rutilies ambition of Grant receive th blow. Yours truly.

J. W. Annaras, 111 Broadway.

The Kepublican Party and the Workingmen TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The neworn schelints which the Republican managers already or the working people is very queer. They have out in frenistion's card addressed to workingmen, purporting for we the rate of wages point in European countries, and asking them if they are willing to have their weges out down to those floures by a ting for Habrock and free trude. The source from which they derive their ugures is the compilation made by the translationt Secretary of State at a time when the workingmen, trenged by either ing, seemed about to become dangerous. We Evarie, in digmant at the men who dared to be dissapiated with honger and rags, and to show them how well off they were-off they to by know it-instructed his clouds to forward him statistics iron different constrict, and then selecting those from the smallest and poorest local; which were necessarily the lowest, he published there as an answer to the clamoring working out of the coutry. So, when the workingman sees one of those cards let him remember for what purpose it was original

The issue of this document by the Republican Commit tee is as important and thoughty as it is absord and hyperritial. It is important and the ciling for it as sumes that the mass of working men of this country are so into an it is also that they can be capabled by so transparent a frant. It is should and hyperrical in transparent a frant is a seeming and hypergreat in seeking to set up as its workerman's protector the Re-publican party, the party which contains nearly all the worst ensures of labor, the party which contains and festers all the Bings which plunter the laborers of the land to support a Republican arisborrary, the party which has created on acony of officeholders at energons salarras, paid by taxation wring from the tailing almost the party which contains the on the telling allows; the party which contains the men who cry out for a strong government and embraver to get their daughters married a English lorder the party which seeks to place the minns of the country under the control of the general tentermount so that they can be immediately used to shoot down strikers who may want to be paid tor, their inter , the party which es instant dismissal the Northern consequent who will be tupe to some their taket or take part in a pa-rade, the party in short, which ar all times and under all circumstances has been hostile to the interests of the workers. For such a party to attempt the role of a mend to the workingman reminds one of the invitation which the spader extended to the fivito "step into his parior," or the kindly offer of a drank tendered by the

## GARFIELD'S BARGAIN WITH GRANT THE GREAT QUESTION IN EUROPE. AND CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-The Garfield papers are preparing to cook the hare before catching the fleet-footed little quadraped. Just now the magnificent Jeweil is more than usually ex-uberant, and he has delighted to cool his neels the ante-room of Grant, after having been kicked out of his Cabinet, on motion of Boss Shepherd. The rival organs are already constructing Cabinets for the Credit Mobilier candidate, each following the direction of its chief, and urging the "claims" of particular favor-

ites to distinguished consideration. Suppose it possible for Garfield to get into the White House, there would be a lively contest for control of his weak and vacillating character. He is under pledges that never could be semed, without a certain breach between the factions that are now ostensibly harmonized. but which at heart are as bitterly antagonized as they ever were. Each feels sure of being the dominating interest in the event of success, and disappointment would only increase the present hatreds.

It is plain to every eye that the absolute mastery of the organization of the campaign, and of the candidate, has passed into the hands of Conkling, Cameron and Company, representing the Grant faction, over which Garfield was nominated at Chicago. These managers have played their game boldly, and have not at-

tempted any deception on the public.

After the nomination they stood back refused to take any part in the canvass, and Conkling here in his own State, and, so to speak, at his own political fireside, openly, and seemingly with the most offensive purpose, treated Gar-field with scornful neglect. It was only after long importunity and an unconditional surrender from Mentor that they entered the field at all, and then only to command the forces and with the right to dictate their own terms. When Grant, Conkling, Cameron, and Logan consented to visit Garffeld, they only went to receive his public submission, having in advance secured their complete recognition as masters of the situation. The full extent of that recognition is not conceased, nor is it at all condi-tional. It means the nomination of Grant in 1884 and the direction of the Garfield Administration, should there be one, to promote that

There is no ambiguity about the compact. Like the terms which Bismarck dictated after Sedan, they are written in a bold hand. If Conkling is anything in politics, he is aggressive, Self-asserting and intolerant of contradiction. if he has the power he will exact the last letter of the bond, and with the more unction because his demands will add humiliation to the defeat of his rivals.

John Sherman believed himself betrayed by Garfield and Foster at Chicago, and doubtless with good reason, for he had intrusted his candidacy to their keeping as special friends, and both were found working to advance themselves, one for the first nomination, and the other for the second. Mortifled at being set aside, and indignant at Garfield's treachery, Sherman sulked in his tent for a long time, and kept his bad humor until "mutual friends" made a bargain by which he was secretly promised the Treasury, and Foster was promised Garfield's place in the Senate, if their great exsetations should be fulfilled.

These arrangements may seem very pleasant to the parties concerned; but when Conkling gets the whip in his hand, there is nothing more probable in human affairs than that John Sherman will be scourged out of the department, wherein he has added immensely to his ormer wealth, acquired while Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, from his conomies on the pay of a Congressman, when the great loans were authorized through Jay Cooke & Co. If he should eat every word uttered against Collector Arthur and Naval Offi-cer Cornell, as he has meanly done aiready, a hundred times over, it would only add to the certainty of his punishment.

What would become of poor Blaine in this assumed contingency nobody seems to know or to care. Since he was dropped at home by the young Republicans, who rebelled against machine rule, and by the soldiers, who saw themselves used and abused, he is no longer a material factor in politics. As an active partisan and declaimer, he will continue to be sought in campaigns, like a general utility actor on

the stage. But as a leader, his day has passed.

The "Old Guard" will come well to the front should Garfield get in. Grant is to be nursed for four years with the title of Captain-General.

Edwards Pierrepont, Secretary of State. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

Landaulet Williams, Attorney-General,

## W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General.

Gen. Hancock's View. To the Epiton of The Sun-Say: Before Indiana election Harcock seemed to have the enem

there he had him at Gettysburg.
I talked with Hancock yesterday, and found him no re discouraged than on any of the three days of Get yaburg. As then, he is anxious for the country's good, but as regardless of personal interest as or personal safety at Gettysburg, when facing an enemy as brave as is present one is mendacious.

GEORGE WILSON, Banker, of Lexington, Mo. New York, Oct. 10.

Very True. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The tariff question was brought up mercir to direct the attention of the people from Garffeld's black record and

# Grant's aspirations for the third term.

The Tree of History. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I learn by effers from St. Petersburg that among the ancient and superstatious sect known as the Old Believers of Eussia there is now spreading a strange rumor, thus: "To is a country far beyond sea, America. A deserving man has recently appeared with the commons number 325 in red on his foreness! 3 signifies that the man pretends () be orthodox or trimitarian, while in fact he is 2 faced and committed 2 mortal aims. He is really an emissary of the devil, but has succeeded in securing a large numer of disciples, namely, 0 times 320. These preach the new creed of the man with the red figures, they n as their houses and sireris, with the ominous sidn, an those who mail to see it and eat the poliured took or h in the marked houses are lost souls. A great wee now threatens Atherica, but the orthodox, people have more a field, solld man, who about Corismus will make with the denon of 325 to the rule of the country. The issue of the battle depends on the old the country. The issue of the battle depends on the denon of 325 to the rule of the country. The issue of the battle depends on the denon of 325 to a second of the market rules man of the mysterials number 329 has been allowed to appear in the world.

To the Editor of The Sun-Son As an offset to Garneld, and to balance the parties I would so gest for Mayor of New York city Mr. Owny descheran

# A Change.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A change night be wrought, which in its effects would not i nerely one for the sake of change, could but the whole pe-de set aside the differences which divide them. Into he t the United States that third by them sour y

An Employment that is Not Overcrowded,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: A hint

The colored girl, Maggie Brooks or Pue, who recently told among the colored tolks in this city a story of bondage and gous in the West Indies, and for whom city, except that she claimed to that fourly her in this Hamilton. When she disappeared it was believed that she had started for Michigan.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- It is impossible to think

or write of any other question than the all-

absorbing problem which has presented it-

self for the solution of Europe in the East just now. The question which one hears in all directions is the one once so familiar in the mouth of Bill Tweed: "Well, what are they going to do about it?" Before this reaches you, you will probably know; but as my object 4s to give you a notion of the situation as it is at the moment of my writing, it can only be defined, so far as the publie are concerned, as one of most complete and anxious bewilderment. They are gradually beginning to understand that a policy of adventure and earnestness may create a decidedly unpleasant sensation of excitement and suspense; and even the most ardent supporters of the Government vainly attempt to disguise the troubled expression of their countenances by an air of triumph, founded upon the fact that the concert of powers still holds together. They even profess to be grateful to the Sultan for the defiant tone of his last note, which, they aver, simplifies the situation and binds Europe together by the singular tie of a common insult which must be avenged. The only people who really revel in the complication are the bores. The clubs have become intolerable to any one who understands a little of what is going on and has been behind the scenes, from the vast amount of nonsensical speculation and absurd theories and prognostications to which he has to listen; and still more, if he is supposed to know anything about it, from the perpetual questions which he has to answer and predictions he is expected to make, as if it were possible to predict to what results a blind fanaticism may lead a statesman The powers of Europe are quite alive to the fact, unprecedented in the annals of European diplomacy, that they are the victims of a sort of duel between two fanatics—the one a conscious and the other an unconscious one. The Sultan has this great advantage over Mr. Gladstone, that he knows he is considered capable of daring anything under the influence of desperation and religious impulse; and as he knows that the powers do not wish to force him to extremities which may lead to a general conflagration, he risks, with comparative safety a deflance which they will shrink from accepting. On the other hand, the powers have to consider that no such considerations would sleter Mr. Gladstone from going to any length; in him they have to deal with a fanatic who would recklessly lead them into disasters in his eagerness to vanquish his Moslem foe. As the great high priest of the gospel of earnestness, he is not merely the servant of the prophet, like the Sultan, but the prophet himself, and

hence the Eastern question has gradually resolved itself into a personal struggle between these two spiritual authorities, and the powers are afraid to leave them to their own devices, while they can neither cajole nor control them. This accounts for their holding together so far, but it is evident that the time must shortly come when they can no longer do so. It is right to say that one Continental power occupies a different position from the other four. While the British Prime Minister and the Sultan produce upon each other respectively the effect of a red flag upon a buil, and while Germany, France, Austria, and Italy, in the interests of peace, are doing their utmost to ealm the infuriated animals, Russia is acting the part of a Spanish picador. It is her interest to break up the concert at the last moment, and then, having separated England from the rest of Europe, to force her to solve the Eastern question in the ilussians

sense. She therefore secretly urges on the Palace-for the Government at Constantinople is best defined by that word-to resist Europe. "Only hold out," she says, " and you will break the concert;" and at the same time she urges on Mr. Gladstone-for the Government in London is best defined by that word-to persevere, if necessary, to the point of physical coercion. and she says, "You will keep together the concert, for the powers will not dare to face the consequences of isolated action." We find in extracts from the Russian newspapers abundant confirmation of the gratification which is felt in that country at the cul-de-sac into which her skilful diplomacy has been mainly instrumental in forcing England. Thus the Novoe Vrennya writes: "Of all the powers, there remain but England and Russia who can act in harmony in the Eastern question. But England herself does not yet know what to decide upon, and not having any direct and immediate interest in and a round salary well up to the President's, if | the Slavonic cause, must inevitably follow the and a round salary well up to the President's, if
Congress can be captured. As to the Cabinet,
why not good, loyal, and tried patriots like the

around salary well up to the President's, if
the Slavonic cause, must inevitably follow the
suggestions of Russia, if only her desire to
solve the Eastern question is grownics?

the name that it is n. Gen. Charles E Paeles sengit to take from Lord
is important to take from Lord
is nitrogen to take from Lord
is lve the Eastern question is genuine." And again, the Novosti of the same day says: in grease the revenue from his estates. The rents were "Russia can at any given moment decide the la rely said in behavior, and to raise more tobacco more fate of Turkey. Up to the present Russia has proportion was needed. Hence mobody was excluded. acted very wisely, and has not in the least

compromised herself. If the English press regards the failure of the naval demonstration as a shame for all Europe, it is not altogether correct. If anybody is stultifled and made ridiculous, it is England alone, by whose initiative was undertaken this unfortunate demonstration." This sounds arrogant, but is really not very far from true; sia might at any given moment decide the fate of England, he would scarcely have overstated

the casa.

European powers is this complete revolu-tion of all the diplomatic traditions of England. They cannot understand how "a power which for centuries has intrigued and fought to pre-serve the integrity and independence of an em-pire, which she deemed essential as a safeguard pire, which she deemed essential as a safeguard from the aggression of Russia, should actually join with that Russia to destroy that empire. It changes the whole face of the European politieni chess-board, and even the astute Prince Bismarck has had some difficulty in reconciling himself to the novelty of the situation. The Turk took a simpler view. Mr. Gindstone had announced that he determined to kick him, "bag and baggage," out of Europe, and he was, therefore, forewarned, and made up his mind that he might as well take the buil by the horns and resist first as inst. and it must be admitted that the Sultan has the strongest moral and logal ground for his deflant attitude. In the eighteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress it is explicitly stated that the liussian proposition to place the execution of the Congress votes under the control of the powers was, in deference to the objections raised by the Porte, passed over by the Assembly, Europe is, therefore, expressly prohibited, by its own act at Berlin, from enforcing the stipulations of the Bertin This consideration is known to weigh with Austria and Germany. It is one thing to try and exercise a moral pressure, not upon to code territory which the Porto has consented to code; but it is quite another thing in the face of this clause to exercise the physical pressure which Mr. Gladstone now now proper barried to code it is guite another thing in the face of this clause to exercise the physical pressure which Mr. Gladstone now now proper barried the pressure which Mr. Gladstone proper barried cal pressure which Mr. Gladstone now proposes by blockading the Egean, upon Turkey itself. Again, the treats has been violated against Turkey by Russia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. Russia is bound by the treaty not to fertify Batoum, but in ern Roumelia. Russia is bound by the treaty not to fortify Batoum, but in deflance of the clause prohibiting her to to do so, she is arming and fortifying it at all points. Bulgaria and Roumella swarm with Russian officers and soldiers, in spite of the treaty clause compelling the withdrawal of hier army at a given date. It may be said that the army was withdrawn, but it was against the spirit of the treaty that a large proportion of it should be left to enter the ranks of Slavsoldiery.

He sold it of Storycoro to a Paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to a paris backer A. Hourt-Will three to war varia approach to the variation of the variation of the second three to war variation, and the variation of the variation of the second three to war variation, and the variation of the variation o should be left to enter the ranks of Slav soldiery who are preparing an insurrectionary with against the power to whom they still owe also glance as tributary provinces. Bulgaria is tinder the really obligation to destroy all the fortresses. erected by the Turks in the province, in order to secure Turkey against their being used sgainst her, but not one of them has been destroyed.

None of the stipulations of the treaty regarding the treatment of the Moslem population, either in Bulgaria or Roumelia, have been o xmplied with by the Slav Governments of these provinces, but they have been massacred, plun dered, and outraged, and driven from their

hornes by the thousand. Since the treaty, the clause entiting Turkey to echelon her troops along the Balkan has been so violently resisted thet for fear of creating revolution Turkey has not dared to insist upon it; and in the face of all this, and with all the elements of strife accumulating on her borders and within her territories; with Buigaria and Roumelia in suppressed revolt, and only waiting for the signal to be riven by Russia to fly at her thron; with Green arming and openly proclaiming hear intention to invade her territory; with Montenogrin guerrillas making occasional raids across her frontier, she is expected to make a convession of territory which would be the certain prelude to a general conflagration. The configuration must come, that is certain, but she say it" If it comes in consequence of a concerted pressure, I have all Europe against me. If by forcing the European concert I can first break it, I may when it comes have a Eu rop san ally." The reasoning is by no means unsound, and those who say that by his late note the Sultan has precipitated his own destruction look at it from a prejudiced point of

view; So far as I can judge, what is likely to happen is this-but I only hazard the prediction with diffi lence, as no man can calculate on the workings of Mr. Gladstone's mind-the powers may to a certain point agree to a proposal to go to the Ægean, for the sake of maintaining the concert. When they get there they will meet with the same passive re-sistance on the part of the Porte, and the same alternative which they have already refused will be forced upon them of resorting to physical pressure. This will be the signal of the withdra ral of Germany, Austria, France, and possibly Italy, from the concert. Then England and Russia will have to decide upon ac-tion, and will probably withdraw their Ambassadors; but I doubt whether even Mr. Gladstone could it since England, infatuated though she is, to declare war against Turkey in alliance with Russia. A diplomatic rupture of England and Turkey with Russia would be the signal for a declaration of war against Turkey by the Servians, Bulgarians, Montenegrins, Greeks, and an insurrection in Macedonia which would ultimes elv have the effect of embroiling Austria and Russia, and so producing complications the extent of which it is impossible to forecast It may be that the powers will not even consent to accompany England and Russia to the Erean, but under any circumstances the diplomatic rupture and the conflagration in European Turkey are events that cannot now be much longer postponed. What effect a policy on the part of England so hostile to Islam may have upon sixty millions of Moslem British subjects in India, and upon her influence and prestige in the East generally, remains to be

 A Sacramento bride whipped her father causabe induced her husband to drink in a barr -An eccentric but pious man has built a touse an posts terty feet high, at Plympton, Oregon, it rder Cast be may live pearer beaven

-Bread made from whole wheat soaked ore seing coarsely ground is used in the French army water used in the kneading is said to add flavor. James Loomis, a negro of Salem, Ohio, parried a white and wealthy Cleveland widow. On re-marile I with his bride he was received by a jubilant pro-

cessic a of his colored townsmen. -12se girls who were to be confirmed re cently in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Concord, were efficially informed beforehand by the Bishop that

we gild not by his bands on any head that bore banged -Charles Talmadge, son of an ex-Mayor of Milw takes, and recently married to one of the most re-spected young ladie in that city, has been caught at burg

ary. He made a practice of crawling through transons nto business offices to steat. -Mayor Rose of Davenport, Iowa, threw the that shovelful of earth in the work of excavating for a soldiers' monument in that city. "Twenty-one years

ago, \* he said, in his address, "I was shovelling very near this goot for a dollar a day." -Some interesting experiments recently make in Paris to test the influence of the various colors on the eggs of animals, aboved that the eggs were devel ope I most by the violet and the bide cave, while vitalit

was retarded by the red and the green rays. Yellow rays acted as the ordinary white light of day. - The Bribery Election Commissioners in Er pland are still at work taking testimony. Oxford, Christer, Canterbury, Sandwich, Knaresborough, and Mirelesfield are all on trial on charges of widespread corruption. The investigations of the Commissioners of aftern the view that bribery goes on as vigorously

to airr the ballot as over it did when voting was a In an oration at the Baltimore celebraor eny. The General attributed his policy to a desire to

-Generally speaking the French farmer is not a judy sent. Whether he he a man of education or me, the settles discurdance a creb sort of the, faring finguly to exone and the thinnest of ordinary red wine of cider. The anote of his vory is become and he cats butch ets used only twice a week, that is, on Sunday and marks that. When he attends market he makes a successful deposes and drinks a word deal of beer after ward at the care. This is his only cheering time.

-Is gale blew down a circus tent at Arand if the writer had gone still further and said grate, Ark, and two home is need from their broker that with the present Government in office, Russian Francisch Lie Franke hand, if far ouzh the trightened assembled to be a superfection of the content of the c or re. The bonds bound of far-wigh the trightened assemble rand discappeared into the darkness. The rare opportunity x is four bond was not embraced by the inhabitants, who all got be hind becoming fastened doors as quickly as primitle. The effects employees, however, provided them solves with torches, pursued the ingitives, rightened them with the forms lights, and drove them into a cage. What increases the difficulty of the other

-The infernal machine as to which Robext A. Parriso, a Pinindelishia lawyer, has been found tint # ic opening of a drawer would cause an explosion forms of the papers in one of his suits were of great con rough now, and he wished to make sure of their safety. Sa for pet them into the drawer with the destructive conrotising of this, slepped on the desk tectors a window, and the pressure set the marchine rains. The barries has been said out to the first state of the barries that the barries of the barries and the barries of firstly years, and may an sexualizat reputation

-The five principal brands of Bordeaux Brisen. The Content and the domain of Spirit being M. Brisen. The Content and Spirit being M. Best family of Sur-Salures. One domain of Spirit being St. Grown. The Services of Surveys of Spirit being the Spirit being Spirit being the Spirit being Spirit being the Spirit being S wary very most, for white the violation of 1850 and 1861 were seld for \$1,250 per harred, those of 1850 and 1861 fetched little more than built that sum. Chateau Laft is belongs to the Rotte hide, to shown it was begin and not planted on the domain till flot, and in 1802 the pro-erty was purchased by the Marquis de Laconnia who pulled down the old coatle and built a very bunkerie coat-an, which was bought by Could Aguadan 1898. He sold it for \$1,250,000 to a Paris banker M. Panet Will.

requirer. Solidensving feats variety.
When she enderstand her fally.
Humbly sought for We also paids n

And disjoint her mecane But self knowledge does not writen. Every foolist hearted thally.

And a mytual passion often

Never has a sweet finale.